

ABOUT TWINS.

An Inquiry into the Cause and Extent of Similarity Between Them.

Mr. Francis Galton has in the November number of *Fraser's* a very interesting article, entitled the "History of Twins as a Criterion of the Relative Powers of Nature and Nurture." The materials on which the article were based were obtained by sending circulars containing thirteen groups of questions to twins or persons intimately acquainted with twins. Mr. Galton distinguishes between the two strongly and moderately alike and the weakly and dissimilarly alike, adding that when the twins are of different sexes they are never closely alike.

In eighteen reported cases of close similarity, thirty-five entering very fully into detail, there were a few cases in which the point of difference could be specified in the remainder the hair and eyes were almost always identical, and the height, weight and strength generally very nearly so. The manner and address are usually very similar; the intonation when speaking commonly the same, though it frequently happens that one twin is in a different mood. Similarity is very rare in the handwriting.

Mr. Galton cites many mistakes made by near relatives. Notwithstanding the tending of distinguishing remarks to them one is often fed, physically, with the same food as the other. In one case a couple remains whether the children were not changed in their birth; in another, an artist engaged to paint the portraits of twins, had to lay aside his work, and when he resumed it could not say to which child the respective likenesses belonged.

In many instances between the twins a close distinction between their pupils. One twin sister would take two music lessons on the same day to give the other a holiday. Two twins were fond of playing tricks, and complaints were frequently made; but the boys would never own which was the guilty one, and the complainants were never certain which of the two he was. One head master used to say he would never flog the innocent for the guilty, and another used to flog both. One twin brother visited another at college, and the porter refused to let him out because he did not know which was entitled to depart. Other brothers would constantly change partners at balls without discovery. Children are usually quick in distinguishing between their parent and his or her twin; but Mr. Galton found that the contrary. He knows of four or five instances of doubt during an engagement of marriage. Thus: "A married first, but both twins met the lady together for the first time, and fell in love with her there and then. A. managed to see her home and to gain her affections, though B. went snoring and courting in his place, and neither the lady nor her parents could tell which was which." One lady remarks that kissing her twin sister was like kissing a part of herself, as her hand, and not like kissing another person. The author suggests an experiment—to try how dogs could distinguish between the twins. Of strange mistakes between twins in middle life two cases are cited—one where an officer returned from India after four years' absence was addressed by his father: "I thought you were in London," another where an aged mother had nervously expected the return of her son from India, and his ship being overdue, and when he entered, said to him, mistaking him for the brother who lived with her: "No, no; it's a bad joke; you know how anxious I am." As a curious feature, Mr. Galton notes the apparent interchangeableness, both of expression and character.

In seven of the thirty-five cases of close similarity both twins suffered from some special ailment or had some exceptional peculiarity. Two sisters had the defect of not being able to come down stairs quickly, which was not born with them but came on at the age of twenty. Another pair of twins have a slight congenital flexure of one of the joints of the little finger; it was inherited from a grandmother, but neither parents, brothers nor sisters show the least trace of it. In another case one was born ruptured, and the other became so at six months old. Two twins at the age of twenty-three were attacked by toothache, and the same tooth had to be extracted in each case. There are curious and close correspondences mentioned in the falling off of the hair. Two cases are mentioned of death from the same disease; in one a brother died of Bright's disease, and the survivor died of the same complaint seven months afterwards. In nine out of the thirty-five cases it appears that both twins are apt to sicken at the same time. There are also cited the recorded instances of pathological resemblance in twin brothers afflicted with asthma and rheumatic ophthalmia (Thoussaint's "Monique Medical," quoted in Darwin's "Variation under Domestication"), and in two insane brothers (Dr. Moreau's "Psychologie Morbide"). In the latter case both brothers considered themselves subject to persecution by the same enemies who adopted the same means, and even when confined in separate asylums they would at irregular intervals of time, but usually on the same day, rouse themselves from their prostration, make the same complaint of detention and desire liberation. Mr. Galton sent the facts in this case to the prominent physicians to the insane in England, asking if they could discern anything similar. The replies in reply three noteworthy instances, though none as exact in their parallelism. Another curious French case of insanity in twins is described by Baume in the "Annales Medico-Psychologiques," 4th series, vol. 1, 1863, p. 312.

In eleven out of thirty-five instances similarity in the association of ideas is noted. They make the same remarks on the same occasion, begin singing the same song at the same moment, and so on; or one will commence a sentence and the other finish it. In one case one twin, who happened to be at a town in Scotland, bought a set of champagne glasses which caught his attention, as a surprise for his brother, while at the same time that brother, being in England, bought a similar set of precisely the same pattern as a surprise for him.

In sixteen of thirty-five cases the dissimilarity between the twins is as closely similar; in the remaining nineteen they were much alike, but subject to certain named differences, which were always those of intensity or energy. From all these facts Mr. Galton deduces the conclusion that the resemblance between twins is not superficial, but extremely intimate. The twins were in the cases summarized reared exactly alike up to their early manhood and womanhood; then the conditions of their lives changed—what change of conditions has produced the most variation. The replies showed that the parents were as closely dissimilar, to some form of illness. In only a very few cases is there some allusion to the dissimilarity being partly due to the combined action of many small influences, and in no case is it largely, much less wholly, ascribed to a single cause. The growing dissimilarity being due to the action of the firm, free will of one or both of the twins, which had triumphed over natural tendencies.

Mr. Galton last examines twenty cases where there was a great dissimilarity at first, to ascertain how far the identity of twins in childhood and youth tended to assimilate them. All these cases are absolutely accordant. Their evidence is to the effect that nature prevails enormously over nurture when the differences of nurture do not exceed what is commonly to be found among persons in the same country, rank of society and in the same country, for where in twins a strong dissimilarity

in tastes and habits has been noted in early childhood it has never been lessened or removed by identity of association, influence or education.

Concerning Roads.

The following article concerning roads is from the pen of Rev. Atticus G. Hagood, D. D., and applies forcibly to this section of the country:

Georgia—not to speak of sister states—is full of bad roads. Many of them are like the two roads in California of which a preacher wrote: "I asked," said he, "an old negro, which of two roads was the shorter one. He said, 'Bofe dem is long one, boss, dey is so bad.'"

Right here in old Newton we have roads that in winter are "Sloughs of Despond." By the middle of January an empty buggy will mire nearly to the hubs, between Oxford and Covington. For two months during the winter we have had about two broken wagons a week, besides much wear of horse-flesh and tear of harness and no end of cursing. And all over the greater part of our State the people will be breaking their wagons and cursing the roads in the vain effort to get half a load to market. Only consider the roads of Cherokee Georgia. Think of a man trying to get to market out of McLeome's Cove or from over the Blue Ridge. Start a loaded wagon from Lumpkin county to Gainesville; or from White, or Pickens, or any of the mountain counties, north of the sand-belt. What sort of loads can they haul? Not enough to pay for the trip.

Men talk about inducing immigration. Who wants to settle in a country he will break down moving to, and break down getting his crop out? It is hard to get in; harder to get out. The valley of Virginia rich before they had any railroad. It was so in Middle Tennessee and in parts of Kentucky.

We dream, theorize, and speculate about the "development of Georgia's great physical resources," but what is the use to develop unless we could get to market? It is a pitiful sight to see a man come to market, driving a worn out team, that has managed to pull through numberless mud holes and over rough hills and mountains a fourth of a load. No wonder that man don't raise as much corn, apples, as he might. It had as well not be raised as to rot. And he can't spend half the year hauling in broken cobs, his surplus crop. It is too plain to argue. A few of the best portions of Georgia may be mentioned. They do not need discussion.

1. Good roads would stimulate production. 2. They would save incalculably in time, and would more than double the carrying capacity of wagons going to and from market. 3. They would return from market thousands of dollars annually, by lessening breakage and the ruin of teams. 4. They would prevent a great deal of hard swearing, by removing from sorely tempted teamsters, a temptation few of them have the virtue to withstand. 5. They would largely promote temperance causes. A Georgia doing business with the Air Line Railroad said this to me: "As long as people in these North Georgia counties, that are off the railroad, can get but forty or fifty cents a bushel for corn at home; as long as they can haul to market only ten or fifteen bushels, on account of the wretched roads; and as long as they can turn it into whiskey and in this form get five or ten times as much for their corn—getting a barrel of whiskey to market easier than they can the corn it takes to make it—so long they will make whiskey—white or without license. They will take all the risks. But if they had decent roads many of them would stop distilling. 6. Good roads would invite immigration as nothing else will. A good turn-pike is worth a dozen agents and a hundred speeches on the "undeveloped resources."

Our voice is for good roads in Georgia. They are civilization, developers, reformers. It has always been so. The old Romans understood it. What a place in history has the great Egnatian Way! And other roads famous in history! The British Government is beginning to understand this and is building roads, railroads and good highways all through India. Are North Georgia roads any better than they were forty years ago? And is Middle Georgia better? Try to drive a loaded wagon from Monticello to Madison or Covington.

How can we have good roads? Make them? How? With convict labor. Monday night, November 8, about one dozen convicts for our convict army came up the Macon and Western road. And they kept coming—white and black. There must be, all told, nearly a thousand of them. What shall we do with them? Every Legislature asks the question and debates it. It was always wrong to inculcate honest mechanics by teaching convicts their trades. We can't build a railroad by every man's house. Perhaps we have enough railroads until increased production shall give them more to do. Perhaps nobody likes to see the State government hiring its convicts to individuals, for farming, brick-making, or anything of the sort. Make good roads for the good of the State. We need the roads, and don't know what to do with the convicts. We can try the experiment at least—it can't be worse than the experiments we have made. How can it be managed? How can the State and county governments adjust themselves to the work? Who shall furnish the tools? the grain? the food? We elect Legislators—that is we elect members of the Legislature, to answer just such questions. They can find the answer if only they are willing and capable.

Convict labor, making good roads in Georgia, would create the form of skilled labor. Road-making is a public work of general utility. It may take twenty years to make good roads where our people need them. But what will we get for our convict labor if we do not use it in some such way? A few thousand dollars a year. Good roads in a few counties would increase the revenues of the State by increasing the value of property for more than the pitiful hire we receive for our convict labor. If any Legislature wishes to deserve a monument, wishes to make himself historic in Georgia, let him frame a law that shall turn our army of convicts upon our bad roads, and work them till they are good. We and our children will call him blessed.

Oxford, Ga.

—Over ten years ago, a negro calling upon a plain agent at Detroit, and filed a claim against the Government for bounty and back pay for services in the navy during the rebellion. The papers in the case were duly made out and sent to Washington, and a favorable answer was received, but the man was not there to receive it, and he had died of typhoid fever. He was buried in the cemetery at Kingston penitentiary ever since.

—On Wednesday evening, says the Lexington (Ky.) Dispatch, while the Louisville Short Line train was poking along toward Lexington, a passenger stopped the brakes and he was going through and asked: "How fast does this train go a mile an hour?" "It goes fast enough to suit us. If you don't like the rate of speed get out and walk," was the rejoinder. "I would," replied the disgraced passenger, settling back in the corner of his seat, "my friends won't let me get out until the train gets in, and I don't want to be waiting around the depot for two or three hours." The brakeman passed on.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO M. LESSER,

FOR MERCHANDIZE OR GUANO,

ARE notified that their Accounts are due the 1st of November, and that they will be expected and required to meet their obligations promptly.

PRICES HAVE BEEN REDUCED,

AND A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

WILL be kept constantly on hand to suit customers. Examination invited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

M. LESSER.

Nov 4, 1875 18 3m

IT IS AN ESTABLISHED FACT THAT

FURNITURE CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAPER

AT MY FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS, ANDERSON, S. C.,

THAN at any other Retail Establishment. This is now acknowledged by all who have seen my Goods and heard my prices. With unsurpassed facilities, and the motto of

LIVE AND LET LIVE,

I am a believer in the principle that quick sales and small profits are best for buyer and seller, and am enabled practically to carry out this belief, as my Goods are bought only of the Manufacturers, with the advantages of shipping in a knock-down state, by which the lowest freight rates are secured, whereby I can promise to sell as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST, and guarantee any article of Furniture as low as it can be laid down from any City in the United States. I have now on hand the largest and best selected stock of

Furniture, Mattresses, Window Shades, Picture Frames, &c., ever kept in a country Town or City, and it will give me pleasure to have the public call and see for themselves.

G. F. TOLLY.

Oct 28, 1875 15

REMOVAL.

LEWIS & CO.

Have Removed from No. 9 Granite Row, To

NO. 2 BENSON HOUSE PLACE,

Where they are now Receiving an

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

Of Heavy Dry Goods, Domestic, Hardware, Fancy and Staple Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Boots, Shoes, Leather and Shoe Findings, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

GIVE us a call at our New Stand, and we will guarantee satisfaction in Styles and Prices. We buy COTTON and COUNTRY PRODUCE, and sell

Avery's Farming Implements, Shoal Creek Factory Yarn, And Ward's Shirts.

LEWIS & CO.,

NO. 2 BENSON HOUSE PLACE.

Sept 20, 1875 11

LIGON & HILL

ARE SELLING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

GENERAL MERCHANDIZE,

AT GREATLY

REDUCED PRICES.

Call and see for yourselves.

ALWAYS IN THE COTTON MARKET

Anderson, Nov. 4, 1875 9

BELL, PREVOST & CUNNINGHAM,

Successors To FANT, BELL & CO.

ANDERSON, S. C.

HAVING RECEIVED a full line of NEW GOODS from the Northern Markets, consisting of

Heavy and Fancy Groceries,

Boots and Shoes,

Clothing,

Dry Goods,

Hats and Caps,

&c. &c. Hardware,

Would ask an examination of the same by the citizens of Anderson and surrounding country, before purchasing elsewhere.

MARKET PRICE PAID FOR COTTON

IN SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Sept 30, 1875 11 3m

J. J. GAMBRELL

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has started a Family Grocery, and will keep constantly on hand Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and everything usually found in a Family Grocery.

He also keeps Candies, plain and fancy, Canned Goods of all kinds, Pickles and Jellies, Crackers of all kinds, Cigars, Smoking and Cheating Tobacco of the best grades. In connection he has an Eating Saloon, where meals will be served at all hours. Customers can be supplied with anything the market affords.

Prices reasonable. Stand on Main Street, North of the Railroad and opposite John B. Watson's residence

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!

LOOK OUT.

ALL persons indebted to A. R. CAMPBELL & CO. for 1874-75, must come forward and settle their Notes and Accounts.

A. R. CAMPBELL & CO.

Nov 11, 1875 17 6

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly at its next session for an amendment to the Charter of the Town of Belton, so as to extend the limits and open new streets within the said corporation.

GEO. W. COX, Intendant.

Oct 21, 1875 14 3m

NEW Orleans Molasses.

A SPLENDID article of new crop N. O. Molasses for sale low, in quantities to suit the purchaser, by

TOWERS & BROYLES.

D. JONES, S. H. DAVIS, C. B. BUCKNIGHT, F. S. BUCKNIGHT.

JONES, DAVIS & BUCKNIGHTS,

SUCCESSORS TO R. C. SHIVER & CO., AND DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE attention of purchasers in every part of this State is called to consider a very important fact, namely, that the old established house of R. C. Shiver & Co. is not closed, but reorganized upon the only basis that business can be carried on successfully—STRICTLY CASH—and we assure our patrons that we shall continue the same honorable course of dealing with them that was such a distinguished feature with the house of R. C. Shiver & Co.

We have now in store the best selected stock of DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, WALL PAPER, Etc., ever seen in this city, selected by one of the firm, who superintends the business, and consequently knows the wants of this community better than buyers residing elsewhere.

The entire stock will be offered at prices never before equalled in this section. The Prices will Startle and Attract you at Sight. We invite you to send at once for Samples of these New and Handsome Goods, and if shown to your friends and neighbors, we are sure it will be to your advantage to send us a large order. We pay freight on all bills amounting to \$10 and upwards. All orders must be accompanied with CASH, or we send them C. O. D., and guarantee satisfaction.

Best Prints in the city. Long Cloths \$1, 12 1/2. None equal to them in the State. Well known brands of Alpaca and Mohair, just imported. Hosiery Department—Full of well assorted goods at popular prices. Gents' Furnishing Goods complete, as a department. Our Boot and Shoe Department is second to none on this continent. From the cheapest Brogue to the finest Hand Made goods. The most complete and best managed Carpet Department in the world. Cloths, Cassimeres and Jeans are bought by the case and sold at a very small advance. Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings sold at factory prices. Flannels and Blankets at prices that will astonish.

We shall expect an Order from you or a call when you visit our City. Columbia, S. C., Oct. 13, 1875. 13 3m

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE desire to call attention to the fact that we have on hand a LARGE and well-selected stock of

Heavy Groceries, Dry Goods,

Boots, Shoes, Hardware

Crockery Ware, Etc.

We have just received a large lot of Bacon Sides, Shoulders, Sugar-Cured Hams, Cheap Grades of Syrup, Muscovado, Demerara and New Orleans Molasses,

100 BARRELS CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

A complete assortment of Sugars, Coffee and Tea, Pickles—Canned Goods, &c. A very large stock of Iron, Steel, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, and Farming Implements generally. In short, we have everything that the farmer or man of family needs. We are selling the foregoing articles at the most reasonable cash prices. Call and be convinced of this fact.

And now a word to those that we have supplied with Goods during the year 1872, 1873 and 1874. Unless you come forward and pay up, your Notes and Accounts will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.

BYRUM & McGRATH.

Important to those Indebted to Us.

To those indebted to us on Accounts for last year, we will give one-half cent above the market price for Cotton, in payment of such Accounts and Notes, at any time between the 1st of November next. We must have the money on them, and do not wish to add any cost. So come forward at once and settle up.

BYRUM & McGRATH, Mechanics' Row. Oct 7, 1875 12 1y

THE ALABAMA GOLD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

C. E. THAMES, President. T. N. FOWLER, Secretary.

Gen. S. D. LEE, Superintendent of Agencies.

CASH CAPITAL PAID IN, \$200,000 GOLD.

Assets, \$759,084.79. Surplus in hand, \$266,921.47.

THE above statement is based on examination of Company by the Insurance Commissioner of Maryland, on admitting Company to work in Maryland. The Company has paid from 17 to 27 per cent. dividends per annum since organization. Policies issued in Gold or Currency, and non-forfeitable after two years.

BOARD FOR ANDERSON COUNTY.

B. F. WHITNER, President. F. C. V. BOSTEL, T. W. NARDIN, J. J. ORR, Secretary, G. F. TOLLY, T. B. LEE, C. A. REED, E. F. DIVVER, J. B. LEWIS, J. A. HOYT.

The above gentlemen are insured in Company, and will take pleasure in giving information as to obtaining policies, and any facts as to Company.

WM. WATIES, Agent. Sept 2, 1875 47

C. A. REED. A. S. STEPHENS.

REED & STEPHENS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BUGGIES, PHAETONS, ROCKAWAYS, CARRIAGES,

WAGONS, &c., &c.

ESPECIAL attention paid to REPAIRING, and all work fully warranted.

We claim the most thorough Ironwork, Wood work, Painting and Trimming, as we employ only the best workmen.

None but well-seasoned lumber used in the manufacture of our work. All persons desiring to purchase are cordially invited to call at our Manufactory, (at the buildings formerly owned by John A. Reeves, Esq.), and inspect the work for themselves.

BUGGIES always on hand at our REPOSITORY, (near the Railroad Bridge, on Main Street), where Mr. Joseph Martin can always be found, ready to sell a new set of HARNESS, or to repair old ones.

Anderson, Sept. 9, 1875 8 1y

HERE WE ARE AGAIN!

FRESH FROM NEW YORK

WITH a NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS, perhaps as large as ever brought to this place, and prices are lower than they have been since the war. Bring on your Cotton and Greenbacks, and get your supply before they are all gone.

We want EVERYBODY to remember that we MUST HAVE, right away, all the Money due us for Goods and Guanos already sold. We will allow full prices for Cotton, although the staple sells low, but we fear there is no probability of its being higher. Come on and pay up and get out of debt.

Respectfully, &c.,

BLECKLEY, BROWN & CO.

S. BLECKLEY.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1875 13 3m

HARNESS, SADDLES, PLOW-GEARING,

AND

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WE beg to inform the public that we have made large additions to our Manufacturing Establishment, and are now prepared to sell Cheaper than any other house in the South. Manufacturing all goods in our line, we are prepared to warrant them all as to workmanship and material. Give us a call, and see our

BUGGY HARNESS AT \$12 PER SET, and our McLELLAN SADDLES AT \$3 Each.

The same that are sold elsewhere at \$3.50. These are no factory goods, but the genuine Home Made and Warranted.

CHAPEAN & HEFFRON, 68 Meeting Street, Charleston, S. C. Sept 10, 1875 9 3m

WILHITE & WILLIAMS

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c. Also Lamps and Lamp Goods, Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Brushes, Dry Stuffs, &c. Also a full line of Perfumery and Toilet Articles, Cigars and Tobacco. Pure Brandy, Wines and Whiskies for medicinal purposes strictly, and other articles usually kept in their line. Prescriptions carefully compounded. A choice selection of Buist's new crop Turnip Seed on hand. 1-ly

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF ANDERSON.

IN THE PROBATE COURT.

W. A. McFall, Plaintiff, against Laurissa C. Heron, Elizabeth J. Heron, and Sarah E. Heron, Defendants—Summons for Relief—Complaint Not Served.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Anderson Court House, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 10th, A. D. 1875.

JOHN B. MOORE, Plaintiff's Atty.

To the Defendants: James O. Heron and Sarah E. Heron.

TAKE NOTICE, That the relief sought in the complaint is to sell the real estate of John Heron, deceased, in which you are an interested party, consisting of ninety-two and a half acres, the same being the homestead, bounded by lands of Dr. B. F. Dunkin, Jr., Banyan, estate of Vir. H. Heron and others, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 10th, A. D. 1875.